The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Corn and Cotton Crop.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

Customs Duties and Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, November 26, 1873.

Trade of Hamburg.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of the following statement of the last year's trade of Hamburg:

The imports amounted to 73,057,102 hundred weights, valued at 672,467,625 Prussian thalers, against 66,168,231 hundred weights, and 662,243,-950 thalers in the preceding year. The imports from the United States (and of the Pacific coast) are given as 2,038,360 hundred weights, and 27,486,786 Prussian thalers, as against 2,063,504 hundred weight and 20,050,066 thalers in 1871. No statistics of exports are recorded. 5,913 ships arrived at Hamburg in the year, of an aggregate capacity of 924,850 lasts, (a Hamburg last is equal to about 2 tons), against 5,439 ships of 838,311 lasts in the preceding year. The number of vessels cleared was 5,872, of a capacity of 922,623 lasts, as against 5,457 ships of 838,571 lasts in 1871. 74,406 passengers were forwarded from Hamburg in 1872 by sea to trans-Atlantic countries, directly and indirectly, of whom 67,823 went to the United States of America, as 45,124 passengers, of whom 38,662 went to the United States, in 1871.

Failure of Hamburg banking institutions.

Sales of exchange, stocks, etc., in each month in the year, are given on pages 101 and 107, and on page 106 please find the weights, measures, and coin prevalent at Hamburg, compared with those reduced to those of the principal trading centres of the world.

Customs Duties.

Although the receipts from customs duties fell off $10,000,000 during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, the Commissioner of Customs expects a reaction during the second quarter, believing that they will not be diminished in proportion to the first quarter. At the time of the panic merchants countermanded heavy orders, thinking themselves not able to meet their payments. Business reviving, these orders have been renewed, and therefore increased receipts from duties will undoubtedly expected. The Commissioner will be compelled, however, to make a special report to Congress with a view to receiving a suspension of the tariff on certain articles in order to meet the expenditures of the Government. About $40,000,000 in the sum estimated will be lost to the Government during the present fiscal year through reduced taxation, as ordered by the last Congress.

Navy Appropriations.

The Secretary of the Navy is quite confident that better success than heretofore with Congress will attend his efforts next session to secure large appropriations for the navy. The building of first class war vessels is to be recommended and the navy strengthened in every particular.

Life-Saving Stations.

The Revenue Marine Bureau has selected stations on the lakes and rivers in the West with a view to applying life-stations in that section. A report will be drawn up and submitted to Congress on this subject and asking for appropriations to carry out such an object.

Postmastership of the House.

Quite a tilt is being run between Captain Halsted and Joseph Dwyer, both of Ohio, for the Postmastership of the House, but Captain Halsted appears to be sustained for the position better than Mr. Dwyer is at present.

Unusual Daily Transfer of Bonds.

The Register of the Treasury reports an unusual daily tranfer of bonds since the panic. The holders of registered stocks, owing to the general stringency, have been compelled to sell. The assignment of these bonds still continues, keeping the Register quite busy.

DIAMOND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, November 26, 1873.

November Crop Report.

The November statistical report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes the showing for the corn product quite as unfavorable as that which forecasted the short crop of 1869. The preliminary report of the aggregate quantity in that year indicated a total of 874,000,000 bushels, which was 220,000,000 less than the estimate for the large crop of 1870, and the present returns point to a product of 654,000,000 bushels. The estimate of last year's crop in Illinois was 217,000,000. The estimate of the present crop is 132,000,000. Only six States have short crops equal to last year's, viz.: Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon and Nebraska. The percentage of the deficiency in the principal corn growing sections, in comparison with the total product last year, is as follows: Kentucky, 4 per cent.; Ohio, 11; Indiana, 22; Illinois, 39; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31; New York, 8; Pennsylvania, 16. In most of the Southern States the crop is smaller than that last year.

The cotton reports of November, unlike those of the comparative condition earlier in the season, made exact estimates of the expected crop in each county, stated in the form of a percentage of last year's crop. The aggregate of these estimates varies little from 3,700,000 bales. The season for picking has been unusually fine thus far, but the result may be modified by the exceptionably unfavorable season in the latter part of November and in December, or by a storm affecting injuriously the saving of the top crop. The State per centages, in comparison with last year's, are calculated as follows: North Carolina, 93; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 97; Florida, 97; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 69; Texas, 112; Arkansas, 102, and Tennessee, 103. These figures would be much lower but for the increase in the area planted. The estimated total area in round numbers is 9,500,000 acres.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts last week were: At New York, $1,602,137; Baltimore, $136,438; Philadelphia, $154,208.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 26, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest, and thence to the lower Missouri Valley, falling temperature, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow, clearing on Thursday.

For the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow and occasional rain.

For Kentucky and Tennessee, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Southern States, southwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain in the Gulf States.

For the Middle States, winds veering to southerly and easterly, rising temperature to-morrow and cloudy weather.

For New England, northwesterly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Duluth, Escanaba, Marquette, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—River 17 feet 6 inches and falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Bella Mc. 3, New Orleans; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. The Reese passed from St. Louis to Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, ILL., November 26.—Arrived—Come-and-See-Me, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, St. Louis, 9; Allen, St. Louis, 4. Departed—Come-and-See-Me, South, 1 P. M.; Arlington, Memphis, 2; City of Alton, New Orleans, 5. The Thompson Dean is afloat, and will be here in the morning. River risen two feet. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Arrived—John Kilgore, Cincinnati; Kate Kinney, City of Quincy, H. C. Yeager and Ruth, St. Louis; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—John A. Wood and barges and Alice Brown and barges, Pittsburgh; Fortuna and barges, Cincinnati; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Chicot City, Raising.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Arrived—Helena, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Anderson, Metropolis; Bon Accord, Tennessee river; Mohawk, Cairo, Messenger, Pittsburgh. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Anderson, Cairo. River stationary here, but the Missouri and Illinois are rising. Cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, November 26.—Chiefly cloudy and cold; mercury 32 to 40. River risen 13 inches. Up—Ben Franklin, 9 P. M.; George Smyth, 9 A. M.; Louisville, 2 P. M. Down—Shotgun, 10 P. M.; Bettie Gilbert, 12 M.; Mary Ament, 1 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 3; Idlewild 5. Building light.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—A private letter from a gentleman on the United States snag boat Ada, at work on the Red river raft, says the work of cutting a channel through that obstruction is almost completed. A few days more and there will be uninterrupted navigation to all points on the Red river.

VICKSBURG, November 26.—No boats down. Up—Katie and City of Vicksburg. Clear and pleasant. River falling.

NASHVILLE, November 26.—River falling; 17 feet on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

Stockholders' Meeting—Directors Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
SALINESVILLE, O., November 25th 1873.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the A. & S. R. R. Co., the following named directors were elected: R. E. O'Brien, Meadville, Pa.; James Fanner, of Cleveland, O.; Joseph G. Lacock, of Salinesville, O.; P. Cunningham, of Amsterdam, O.; Thos. McConnaughey, of Nebo, O., A. B. Paul and Leslie Copeland, of Hopedale, O.

To-day the board met here and organized by the election of J. G. Lacock, President, Thos. McConnaughey, Treasurer, and B. Paul, Secretary.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGES.

The Recent Frightful Massacre of the Crew and Passengers of the "Virginius" at Santiago.

An American Who was Present Tells the Terrible Story.

Among the passengers from Havana, on the voyage of the mail steamer City of New York, was Mr. George W. Sherman, an American citizen who was present at Santiago de Cuba upon the occasion of the recent frightful massacre of the crew and passengers of the American steamship Virginius. The following is the story given by Mr. Sherman:

"I have been residing for some time back in Santiago de Cuba, and saw several of the wholesale executions or butcheries. I will give you the following details of the first four men killed, prefacing it with the remark that I saw the Virginius brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba, on the evening of the 1st inst., the time being 5 o'clock, as nearly as I can remember, with the Spanish colors flying. Of course you know all about the hasty trial and Burriel's excuse for not replying to the urgent letters of Vice Consul Schmitt, on account of his religious observance of All Saint's day. The slaughter house where the first butchery took place is about 1,600 feet square, which gives a lineal frontage to each side of about 400 feet. The men in question were placed in front of this place, which is an adobe building of about 16 or 14 feet in height (in which are imbedded thousands of bullets), with an overhanging roof, while on the ground a gutter has been constructed to receive the rain which may trickle off the roof. Ryan refused to kneel, although repeated efforts were made to make him do so. I knew it was Ryan, because he had no beard or moustache. The men were all bound and placed near the gutter just described. After many rounds had been fired the men were considered dead, but it was found that Ryan was not dead, and a sword was plunged into his body—but not into his heart, as stated. The first blows given were into his abdomen. The soldiers who had been detailed to do this work by General Burriel were wretched marksmen. After this a number of cavalrymen came on to the spot and

RODE THEIR HORSES OVER THE BLEEDING CORPSES

till they were in an almost unrecognized state. The four heads were cut off and placed upon poles, and carried round by the people in triumph. The bodies were then, or, rather what remained of them, placed in a cart and taken out to a marshy spot, about a mile from the place of execution, and dumped out like a load of dirt in an open ditch, where a few inches of mother earth were, perhaps, placed upon them by order of Burriel; or, perhaps, not. I felt quite ill over the sight of this bloodthirsty work. I, however, endeavored to make some sketches of this harrowing scene, and for this I was arrested and thrown into jail, until I was released after I had been kept for three and a half days in the notorious pen. It made me terribly ill and brought on a relapse of a fever attack from which I had been suffering for some time. I, however, obtained my liberty through the mediation of our Consul General at Havana. I saw likewise the second and third executions or butcheries. I believe that the break in the interruption to the telegraph wires was a Spanish ruse of Burriel to allow no communication with the Captain General till the majority of the Virginius people had been shot and he had accomplished his wholesale slaughter without receiving waiting orders from Havana or Madrid.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN FRY.

"I saw Captain Fry, the commander of the Virginius, while in prison, and I thought a good deal of him on account of his fortitude. He leaves eight children, I believe, but the chief engineer of the Virginius leaves nine, I am told. It was impossible for me to say more than a word or two of sympathy to Fry. There is no doubt that the survivors of the Virginius will be condemned to long periods of imprisonment, including also the mere boys who had the misfortune to be on the ill-fated craft. We Americans, living abroad, say that our Government invariably fails to protect citizens when in trouble, as the British Government does, and I am of the belief that nothing will be done for an indefinite time about the Virginius matter. Perhaps reams of correspondence will be exchanged between the so-called Spanish Republic and the United States, or perhaps the matter might be handed over to Kaiser Wilhelm to adjudicate upon. What a mockery of retributive justice, continued Mr. Sherman, with bitterness! As long as they have coal at Washington to warm their toes from a good big stove our rulers don't care a snap what happens to outsiders.

"Cuba is in a complete state of anarchy, and from my recent experience I can give you the following sample: I was twice fired at for refusing to give the password 'Spain,' when challenged, while traveling, as to 'Who goes there?' In conclusion, all I have to say is that if ever the United States was called upon to act with energy it is at the present moment, for the national honor is at stake."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Letter from Whittier to Sumner.

John G. Whittier, "the poet of the humanities," as the Springfield *Republican* calls him hes written to his friend, Senator Sumner, in terms of commendation, as follows:

"AMESBURY, November 19, 1873.—*My dear Sumner*—Thanks for thy manly and just letter on the Cuban difficulty. It was the word needed. The summary shooting of the passengers of the Virginius—filibusters as they may have been and probably were—is shocking and unjustifiable. So have been the wholesale butcheries in France, both by the Commune and the Government. But in this case no man among us so regrets and deplores the bloody deed as do Castelar and the intelligent Republicans of Spain. If we seize this occasion to strike at them, we give direct aid and comfort to ultramontane Popery, to Don Carlos and the cruel priesthood who are fighting against republicanism in Europe. We do a deed in crushing out the republic in Spain, under its noble President, which can only find its parallel of atrocity in the crushing out of the Roman republic by the so-called French republic of 1849. Heaven preserve us from such infamy! I hope and believe wise and worthier counsels will prevail, and that the only demand of our Government upon Spain shall be the speedy emancipation of the enslaved in Cuba, and the rights and liberties pertaining to the citizens of the Spanish republic secured to the people of all classes in her dependencies.

"Believe me always and truly thy friend.

"JOHN G. WHITTIER."

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Extortions by Cartagena Insurgents.

LONDON, November 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says the North German squadron were on Tuesday last formed into line of battle before Cartagena, in order to enforce a demand upon the insurgents for the restoration of 25,000 pezias which had been extorted from German subjects in the city. Upon notice that a refusal would be followed by a bombardment, the insurgents paid the money.

GERMANY.

Archbishop Ledochowski Ordered to Resign.

BERLIN, November 26.—Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to resign within a week from the notice. He has received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to firmness.

RAILROADS.

Gilman, Clinton & Springfield.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Judge Tipton, of the McLean county Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case brought against the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, charging them with gross mismanagement of the company's affairs and praying for the appointment of a Receiver. It appears from the evidence, as summed up by the Judge, that the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road was about one million and a half, while the Morgan Improvement Company received for rendering this service about four millions. The Morgan Improvement Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania, May 6, 1870, and so far the evidence in this case declares it was organized for the sole purpose of constructing the road. It had a capital of half a million, divided into ten shares of fifty thousand each. Fourteen days after its incorporation it entered into a contract with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The directors and President of the road, who had been principally concerned in letting the contract to the Improvement Company, are shown to have been let into its enormous profits for merely nominal considerations. It is also charged against the railroad officials that they made a reunion contract for the road with the Barclay Coal Company, of which they owned a three-quarters interest; that they made an unlawful lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company, and that in other respects they were guilty of breach of trust.

"The Court is of the opinion that under the circumstances of the case, it is proper to appoint a Receiver to take charge of and manage the said railroad, until it can be ascertained who the legitimate stockholders are, to whom the custody and management of said railroad should be committed."

OIL ITEMS.

Several More Rich Strikes.

A Petrolia dispatch to the Oil City *Derrick* says there were two new strikes on Tuesday, both in the fourth sand. One on the Blaney farm reached the fourth sand same day and commenced flowing at two hundred barrels. It is owned by the Hazelwood Company. The old Harrington well, owned by Smith & Thompson, also reached the fourth sand Tuesday and started off at two hundred and fifty barrels.

The well on the Sweltzer farm, Shippinsville, commenced flowing last week, throwing the oil over the derrick. The gas and oil took fire last evening and burned the derrick, engine house, and had a dusty time times all around.

The Hazelwood Oil Company has made another strike on the Blaney farm, which is proving one of the richest and most productive in the oil regions, and the total yield daily of all three wells is at present six hundred barrels. Hon. George H. Anderson, W. J. Lewis, John P. Scott, and other prominent gentlemen comprise the company.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CUBA.

The Situation Again Said to be Grave at Madrid.

The Authorities of the Island Ordered to Observe Treaty Obligations.

Washington Officials Awaiting Explanations.

Indemnity to be Demanded for the Families of the Victims.

Naval Preparations.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 26.—The Norfolk Navy Yard presents a scene of bustle and activity not surpassed since the war. In case of hostilities it will be an important station, being the nearest navy yard of any consequence to the West India Islands. Preparations are being made for any emergency, and vessels loading with coal, ship timber, &c., are daily arriving. The work on the Galena and new sloop of war, is being pushed forward rapidly. It is understood that the force of workmen will be largely increased. Careful inspection of the fort has been made, and the weak points are being strengthened. The Ripraps and Fort Wool can be put in a state of defence in ten days. These and a judicious distribution of torpedoes will protect the harbor. The present force in the machine shop at the Fortress are busy altering and improving fifteen-inch gun carriages for the Southern coast works.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Secretary Robeson and the United States Naval Constructor visited the navy yard this morning. The work is urged forward rapidly, and on Thanksgiving Day all the hands in the yard will be employed. One hundred men were added to the force this morning.

The Execution Justified by a Spanish Newspaper.

MADRID, November 26.—The *Ignaldan* newspaper justifies the execution of the Virginius captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities the circular issued by the United States Government during the civil war declaring Confederate privateers pirates.

The Virginius to be Restored.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A Washington special says that the Government at Madrid declares that it is willing and resolved to restore the Virginius, and yield the other claims of the United States, its only request now being that the fact shall be first established that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the American flag.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Orders have been given to recruit the marine corps up to the full standard provided by law.

The West India Squadron.

It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Porter will command the West India squadron, but there is no official knowledge of this matter.

The Situation Again Said to be Grave in Madrid.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

PARIS, November 27.—The following dispatch has just arrived in cypher from the *Herald* correspondent in Madrid:

"MADRID, November 26.—The situation is grave. On the 19th General Sickles, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castelar, demanding prompt and vigorous reparation for the insult to the flag, the restoration of the Virginius, the release of the surviving prisoners, indemnity to the families of the murdered, and the punishment of the murderers, and also a guarantee against further outrages in Cuba. The demand was couched in a kind, sympathetic tone, but no alternative was given. Gen. Sickles was also instructed to say that if Castelar did not comply with the demand in a week, he should ask his passport and leave Madrid with the legation. The time expires to-day, and no answer has yet been received. Everything at the legation is packed up and ready for immediate departure. Sickles has no hope that the ultimatum will be complied with, and telegraphed to Paris yesterday to have all his official correspondence that might be there kept for a few days.

"General Sickles, in conversation, says that he does not see how war can be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that the order will be obeyed in Cuba. Public feeling is also opposed to concessions. Unless Castelar responds this evening, Gen. Sickles leaves immediately. All the American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West. In the event of General Sickles leaving, the British Minister will probably protect the archives and the American residents. President Castelar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night."

Cuba to Observe Treaty Obligations.

HAVANA, November 26.—A communication from the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Political Governor of the Island, under date of the 24th inst., is published to-day in the *Official Gazette*. It is in substance as follows:

"The Government of the Republic, resolved to secure a faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the Council of Ministers to direct to the predecessor of your Excellency, then in command of the island, their telegram of the 15th of September last, has decided that you should order immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the ministry under my charge, and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired through the action of the gubernatorial administration, in such a position that those having rights therein may enter into possession.

"By order of said Government I communicate this to your Excellency, that it may take effect as decreed, which, by order of His Excellency, is inserted in the *Gaceta* for general information."

The Authorities at Washington Awaiting Explanations.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—As it is not customary for Governments to publicly make known by competent authority the progress of negotiations, it can, therefore, be said that the statements regarding an alleged agreement between Spain and the United States are, to say the least, premature. It is known that our Government has protested to that of Spain against the seizure of the Virginius while flying the American flag and the summary execution of a number of persons captured, notwithstanding the efforts of our Vice Consul to secure a delay, in order that our Government might be heard before judgment should be pronounced. The conduct of the Spanish man-of-war and that of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba is contrary not only to international law, but against the comity which should always exist among civilized and friendly nations. The stay of further executions at Santiago de Cuba, by order of the Castelar Government, placed the case in a condition for settlement. This Government has already shown to the Spanish Government, or assumed, that the Virginius, having a United States register, and carrying a United States flag, was prima facie an American vessel. At least this character attached to her at the time of the seizure, and hence the United States, in the absence of proof that the owners of the ship resided in some foreign port, were bound to protect the flag she carried. The Spanish Government has been afforded an opportunity to make proper explanations on these points, and to justify the conduct of those acting under its authority. The nationality of the vessel is settled. The remaining points will be comparatively easy of solution, and these include the nationality of the captives. If it should be determined that the Virginius was an American vessel in the sense that shielded her from capture, her surrender would follow as a matter of course, and the firing of a salute to our flag would not be a severe draft on Spanish pride. A demand for the surrender of the surviving passengers and for

Suitable Indemnity

for the benefit of the families of those slain at Santiago de Cuba, would depend on contingencies and on the facts of the entire question. If such a demand were made, it could not certainly include the families of those of a nationality other than our own. Spain has before now delivered captured American vessels to their owners through the intervention of the United States Government, after long delays, the contents always being as to the fullness of their transactions, and our Government has for many years been engaged in procuring the release from time to time of American citizens unjustly imprisoned or deprived of their property in the Island of Cuba, while in this respect to the United States flag and the right to navigate the great highways of nations, without the exercise of search or other molestation. In repeated cases indemnity has been claimed for the families of those cruelly and unjustifiably put to death, cases of this kind being those of Speakman and Wyeth, who several years ago were executed at Santiago de Cuba. While it can be repeated that the Spanish cabinet still manifests a disposition to do whatever their honor will warrant, and while the United States ask nothing more that what the facts in the present controversy may justify, there is as yet no such condition of affairs as will authorize the statement that a conclusion has been reached placing beyond doubt the surrender of the Virginius, for whatever agreement Admiral Polo may have made with Secretary Fish will depend for ratification on the Spanish Cabinet, who, as expressed by several gentlemen in high public positions, will well consider the effect of their action, with a painful appreciation of the political and pecuniary embarrassments with which they have to deal at home, irrespective of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

—A convention of Granges at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, adopted resolutions urging the refunding of the cotton tax to the legitimate claimants and the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal.

NEW YORK.

An Infernal Machine Sent to Comptroller Green.

Ingersoll and Farrington Found Guilty of Forgery.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1873

Ingersoll and Farrington Found Guilty of Forgery.

In the Ingersoll and Farrington case this afternoon, Mr. Tremaine closed for the prosecution, and Judge Davis delivered a lengthy charge, occupying over two hours. On the first count, a charge of endorsing the name of Heath & Smith, it was enough if there was collusion between Ingersoll and Farrington, even though one of them might not have touched the paper. As to the second count, a charge of uttering a warrant fraudulently, the Judge said it is sufficient to establish that the defendants uttered the warrant, knowing it to be forged, for the purpose of getting the money of the county transferred to Ingersoll's credit. The theory of the prosecution was that the bill was made out with that intent, and Ingersoll, being a Court House Commissioner, used the name of the extinct firm of Heath & Smith. It was then necessary to forge the endorsement of Heath & Smith to transfer the money. There is some doubt as to who wrote this endorsement. The evidence is that the writing is not Heath's nor Smiths'. Farrington, it is conceded, wrote the body of the bill, and an expert testifies that the signature was written by the same person. But not so the material. The paper got into Ingersoll's hand. It required an endorsement for payment, and was indorsed, and in the absence of an explanation, the jury must decide on the facts. If they believed the defendant Farrington had the permission of Heath to use the name of Heath & Smith, the jury could not convict of forgery, notwithstanding the enormous frauds on the city that we all believe were committed, and which were proved on another trial. You are to look on this case, rather than upon the evidence before you; but if you find it one of a number of frauds, you should remember it is of the highest importance that public officers should be held to a strict account, and punished. Such offences, unlike ordinary ones, show no yielding to a sudden impulse of anger, no giving way before temptation or want, but coolness and deliberation in robbing those who they were bound to respect, which should call for condign punishment. If you find both or either not guilty, acquit; if otherwise, convict. The jury retired at 4:45, and returned in half an hour with a verdict of "Guilty." The sentence was deferred to Friday, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Fullerton.

An Infernal Machine.

An infernal machine, filled with powder and ball and lucifer matches, was sent to Comptroller Green by mail to-day. The outside was covered over with glazed paper, and the edges around were covered with postage stamps. On tearing off the paper it was seen that the box opened like a drawer. This, together with the fact that the address on the box was made up of letters cut out of a newspaper or some printed document, cheated suspicion. A hole was cut cautiously in the top, and the contents were then discovered. In the back part of the drawer were arranged rows of matches, over which was a strip of sand paper, against which the matches would rub in drawing out the slide.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

At the auction sale of Scranton coal to-day, 70,000 tons were sold at the following prices, and compared with the previous sale: Steamboat, 9,000 tons, November 26th, $4.85@4.90, October 29th $4.80@4.85; grate, 14,000 tons, November 26th $4.97½@5, October 29th $5; egg, 9,200 tons, November 26th $5.35, October 29th $5.30.

The City to Issue Legal Tenders.

The Aldermen of this city to-day passed a resolution to take initiatory steps to issue temporary legal tenders, secured by the city, in payment for labor on city works. This is to be done on account of inability to dispose of city bonds.

Tweed Still in the Tombs.

Tweed is to be kept in the Tombs several days, to allow him to settle his private business. Wm. M. Evarts, it is reported, has been added to his counsel, and he will apply for a stay of proceedings.

Irving Arraigned.

John J. Irving, the self accused murderer of Nathan, pleaded not guilty to-day on the indictment charging him with burglary at the pawn shop in the Bowery, and stealing two hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

A Thieving Salesman.

A member of the firm of Tiffany & Co. reports that they have been robbed by a salesman of a large quantity of valuable diamonds.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court.

[*Before Judge McKennan.*]

The case of James Mooney vs. Thomas Bowmant, et al., an action to recover for the loss of a barge and a load of produce, which has been on trial for some time, was terminated yesterday morning by a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,117.76.

In the case of John Morris vs. Peter Egan, an action of ejectment for a house and lot in Freeport, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

J. J. D. Finley was admitted to practice in this court, on motion of S. A. McClung, Esq.

In the case of A. B. Claypool et. al. vs Dorrick Johnson et. al. a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $225.

J. M. Schoyck, Esq., presented the petition of John Hinerick for a writ of habeas corpus directed to Lieut. R. Norwood of the United States Army, directing him to produce in Court the body of John Hinerick. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

District Court.

[*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*]

In the case of Wenzel Bros. & Hodger vs. Albert A. Moore, taken up on Thursday last, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,175.50.

Barney, Damoss & Co. vs. Clark & Smith. Verdict for plaintiffs for $255, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved.

Johnson vs. Jackson. Action for wages. The arguments were concluded yesterday afternoon, and the Court took charge of the papers, and will charge the jury to-morrow morning.

John Coyle, Esq., for and in behalf of James Sheeran, instituted suit for slander against John McQuaide, for calling him a thief in a public house on Monday evening. The damages are laid at $500. A capias was issued.

There will be no more jury trials in this Court until Monday next, when the new Judge will occupy the bench.

MURDERED BY AN INSANE MAN.

Terrible Tragedy in Carbondale.

According to Tuesday's Scranton *Republican*, the quiet city of Carbondale was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday forenoon, on the announcement that Patrick Scott had killed his wife. The facts as near as could be ascertained are as follows: About ten o'clock in the morning Scott took his axe and went down to No. 3 slope to get it sharpened. He returned to the house between eleven and twelve o'clock with the instrument. After he had been in the house a few moments he sat down on a low stool, and seemed in trouble, and showed evidence of nervous excitement. He told his two daughters, aged nine and seven years, to leave the room. They withdrew, but returned just in time to see him commit the deed. The eldest daughter, in her evidence before the jury, said that her mother was on her knees scrubbing the floor, and without a word being spoken by either one, the father arose from the stool, grabbed his axe, and struck her on the back of the head, killing her instantly. Scott was arrested and passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Wilkesbarre jail. He is a man about forty-five years of age. He had been an inmate of the insane sylum at Danville for some time, and returned home only a few days previous to the murder.

Finances Improving

The past few days have witnessed such a distinct improvement in the financial situation of the country that there is little room for prophesying a re-establishment of apparent as well as real prosperity before the first of the approaching new year. Almost all the large business houses in the East that suspended have proved their condition sound and have resumed business on favorable terms for all parties concerned; almost all the banks of reputation have retained the confidence of their several communities and now find that their deposits are steadily on the increase, while commercial matters generally are resuming their wonted channels. This growing prosperity is nowhere more demonstrated than at the rooms of our Public Library, where the money for tickets for the next Gift Concert comes pouring in and is constantly increasing in volume. No doubt a desire to assist the library, our great State institution, has something to do with this, but the immense sums received indicate a state of healthy prosperity, and prove also that the multitude want those twelve thousand prizes which will be distributed on the 3d of December.

Review of the Fire Department.

OFFICE OF FIRE COMMISSION,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH,
November 25, 1873.

Members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to assemble at Municipal Hall on Thursday afternoon, November 27th, at three o'clock, to witness the review of the Fire Department by the Commission.

GEORGE W. WILSON.
President Fire Commission.

Letters Held for Postage Nov. 26, 1873.

J. L. Ewing, Irwin's Station, Pa., 3c; R. Harlin, Sharon, Pa., 3c; J. M. Koch, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Emma Manns, Wheaton, Ill., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Notice.

The Republican voters of the First ward, Allegheny, will meet at the School House on Saturday, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to suggest names for ward officers.

COMMITTEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"We Meet the Times"

BEGINNING

TO-DAY!

And continuing until further notice, in order to secure the business of the

Two-Legged Banks

THAT NEVER SUSPEND,

And that walk up and down Liberty street, carrying their money in their

POCKETS

We have decided to make a very liberal reduction on our prices for

READY MONEY.

We adopt this plan because credits at the present time are unsatisfactory and are being drawn out to an almost endless length. To our old customers who are perfectly responsible and who may want to buy on short time, we will not say nay. But we think the discount for cash we are prepared to make will be satisfactory to all buyers.

Largest Stock.

LOWEST PRICES.

Many of the goods are our own

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS,

BOUGHT WITH

CHEAP GOLD.

Dealers desiring to purchase any of the articles mentioned will

Save Money!

By calling on us. We will in a moments time convince them we

MEAN BUSINESS.

What We Sell.

Canned Fruits, all Varieties,
Canned Vegetables, all Varieties
Canned Salmon and Lobster,
Canned Cove and Spiced Oysters,
Banner Baking Powder,
English Pickles, Seven Varieties,
American Pickles, in Bottles, six sizes,
Pickles in Barrels and Halves,
Small Gherkins in Barrels,
Uncolored Pickles in Barrels,
Colman's English Mustard,
French Mustard, 10 Gallon Kegs,
French Mustard in Bottles,
Quarters and Halves Sardines,
Halves Boneless Sardines,
English Walnut and Mushroon Ketchup,
Cape May Tomato Ketchup,
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,
Sapollo and Hand Sapolio,
Assorted Jellies in Tumblers and Goblets,
Currant Jellies in Tumblers and Goblets,
Strained Honey in Tumblers and Bottles,
Comb Honey in Tumbles and Jars,
Dried Sugar Corn,
Hominy and Hominy Grits,
Rising Sun Stove Polish,
Halford Table Sauce,
Atmore's Mince Meat,
Centennial Celery Salt,
Large and Small Table Salt.

We would call the attention of the trade to our

Boston Mixed Pickles,

Put up in 30-gallon barrels. They pay the retail dealer a good profit and are more satisfactory to the consumer than any other Pickle. We can sell them three dollars a barrel less than Philadelphia prices.

Positively no goods at Retail.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

PROCLAMATION.

Allegheny City, ss.

I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny City, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1873, being the ninth day of the month, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, shall meet at the respective places of holding elections in the several wards, and elect by ballot the following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two (2) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four (4) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, in the first precinct, will meet at the Public School House of said precinct. In the second precinct, at the Public School House of said precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five (5) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, in the first precinct will meet at the Public School House of said precinct, and in the second precinct will meet at Public School House (No. 5) of said precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and four citizens to serve as a members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, three citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public house of Lutz & Waltz, corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Ninth ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at Public School House (No. 1) in said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council and one citizen to serve as Director of Poor for one (1) year.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at School House (No. 2) in said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said City of Allegheny, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARDS' BREAD.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 88

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 106¾.

THE current issue of the *National Quarterly Review* is a number of special excellence. This well established periodical has attained a prominent position under the able editorship of Dr. Sears.

THE sooner all the items of responsibility with reference to the Water Bonds are settled, the better. And the sooner an effort is made to locate the responsibility for the money, and whether the city will get or lose it, the better.

THE reconstruction of MacMahon's cabinet is quite like the Irishman's variety in food; he had potatoes and pork for dinner, and pork and potatoes for supper. De Broglie has taken the material of the old cabinet, and by changing them around, made a new one, and all are happy.

THE Khedive of Egypt has set about training his eldest son for the position of Ruler over Egypt, by making him Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. His second son he has appointed Minister of War. This is new. The rule in Europe has been to carefully exclude those who are expected to be political rulers from any apprenticeships in the art of politics.

IT seems that rascality is chronic among the politicians of Kansas. After the many terrible exposures made, a new, and peculiarly atrocious scheme of bargaining for the United States Senatorship has come to light. One Crozier has been appointed by Gov. Osborne, United States Senator, with the understanding that he shall resign as soon as Osborne is ready to be elected to the place, Crozier then to be made a Judge. Is there no deliverance for Kansas from the stench of utter corruption?

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes figures to show that within twenty years, the rate per ton per mile charged by railway companies for freight has declined fifty per cent., being generally but about one-half of what it was originally. It uses this fact to show that the various companies have met the public fairly, so far as a reduction of charges is concerned, and that much of the hostility to railroads is unwarranted and unwise. And we believe this to be true.

THE report of the Secretary of the Iron Association confirms what we have said all along, that while we were gaining advantages in the trade, as against England, the time has not come for us to rejoice on the presumption that we are safely on our feet. It is now disclosed that since our financial panic, English iron producers have been sending metal to this country at a low figure, thus increasing the pressure on our manufacturers. The battle is not entirely over. On the contrary, the English manifest a purpose to be more aggressive than ever.

OUR Spanish difficulties assume daily a more peaceful phase. The disposition of Castelar to make every reparation possible is attested by at least two facts—the stoppage of executions and measures to release embargoed estates in Cuba belonging to Americans. This shows a right disposition, which is an important consideration. The Spanish authorities announce their ability to prove that the "Virginius" had utterly forfeited her American registry even under our laws, and that she was unlawfully flying the American flag. It will be readily seen that these facts afford good ground for a belief that our difficulties may be amicably adjusted.

THE efforts being made in some of the eastern cities to help the poor by giving them work does not seem to have been entirely successful. At Paterson, N. J., work was offered at the public expense, but the workmen refused. One might reasonably suppose that, under these circumstances, the authorities need not have gone further. But they were kind-hearted, and they applied to the manufacturers (of whom the place has very many) to commence work at reduced wages, and the employers in part consented. Then it was found that the workmen would rather wait for full wages in the Spring than work for half wages now. In all these experiments, it is of the last importance to know how much want is to be relieved.

ON SATURDAY last, Mr. Disraeli, the ex-Premier of England, visited Glasgow to be installed as Lord Rector of the University, an honorary office, which has been filled by some of the best known and greatest of the scholars and politicians of England. Burke, Campbell, the poet, Brougham, Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Macaulay, Alison, the historian, Lord Lytton, and others, being of the number. Disraeli would have been installed last Winter but for the death of his wife. The occasion has usually been one of national importance, the Rector being usually voted the freedom of the city and banqueted. On this occasion he has usually delivered an address, which was possessed of unusual importance, owing either to the occasion, the subject, or the speaker. The address of Disraeli is accepted as unusually important, owing to the peculiar delicacy of English politics just now, and to his prospective elevation to the Premiership. Nothing more than a brief telegraphic abstract of the speech has been received in this country as yet; to us its importance may grow out of the line of policy it may foreshadow for the prospective Premier.

OUR NATIONAL SABBATH.

The recurrence of the day which the President of the United States indicated for annual thanksgiving and prayer may be fitly designated by the title which forms the caption of this article. It is the one day in the year, when we make a distinctive national recognition of our dependence on that Supreme Being, who spreads out the clouds over empty space, stayeth the proud waves of the sea, and holds in his hands the issues of life and death. We do not here need to enter into the discussion of the doctrine of an overruling Providence. That what are termed "secondary laws," those of nature, conflict with the idea of a great first and overruling cause is not usually accepted as true. Science does not teach it. On the contrary, it recognizes an intelligent *cause* for all effects, and this must be superior to all laws, for it framed them. To call it God is not in itself material—being but the question of a name. That it is what Christian people refer to, when they use any one of the titles of Deity, is generally known.

The year past has been crowded with events, sufficiently pregnant with great lessons, to make this day suggestive of great and prayerful thought. If ever a nation had placed before it mighty lessons, designed to compel it to a recognition of an overruling Providence, and to a reverent spirit, that nation is ours. In nearly every great occurrence, there has been an intermingling of natural with supernatural, of severity with kindness, of what seemed the development of merely natural laws, with those which are above nature, that gives to this day and its thoughts a cheerful and sombre cast. It is really a day for both thanksgiving and prayer.

Pestilence has threatened and been arrested. Cholera revealed itself at our Eastern and Southern ports. It moved inland from New York, and up the rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico. It came to the borders of our city. But its cruel progress was stayed. Another and more deadly pestilence—yellow fever—touched two cities, and committed fearful ravages; but its power was stayed before it reached cities where it usually rages with great violence. And it was the occasion of large liberality toward the afflicted cities. This fearful cloud even, had its silver lining.

We are yet in the midst of the effects of the financial panic. This has its double phase. It has swept down the strong and left the weak comparatively unharmed. Its Providential aspects, however, are less in this than in the peculiar circumstances under which the panic came. Providences do not respect individuals, be they rich or poor, strong or weak. When David numbered the people, we do not learn that the pestilence that followed was a respecter of persons. God's sun shines on the just and unjust, and his rains fall on the evil and good; so, too, his severities strike the innocent and guilty. Our financial panic came, when our crops were abundant, and when Europe offered a market for our supplies; when our industries were active, and their products in large demand. The cause most generally given for the panic shows its needlessness,—the result of lack of confidence,—all of which is equivalent to saying that there was no *material*, but only a *moral* cause for the panic. What is the result? Great fortunes have toppled over; great names have lost their charm; the equilibrium of wealth is in process of restoration; the fever of speculation has been checked; the minds of the people have been directed back again to first principles; and hidden rascality has been unearthed. In a word, the soundness of an old saying has been illustrated, that they who are in haste to be rich, fall into a snare. If these things are not Providential, they have, at least, a religious value to the nation.

The year has been prolific in the reveal-ment and punishment of crime. Admit that crime must exist in order that it be detected and punished, and we have yet to say that unfortunately in the past it has been suspected, or known to exist without any great effort to punish. But the year now closing has been distinguished in this country for the vigorous administration of justice. In all parts of the land, there has been a revival of justice. The recent conviction and sentence of Tweed is only a prominent illustration of a general fact. If we mistake not, the revival of justice will be followed by a return of virtue.

The Spanish war cloud hangs for the moment gloomily over us; but we are yet to be convinced that war will follow. If it should, it will probably make an end to slavery in the fair Queen of the Antilles, and result in the elevation of the people there. War is not always the worst evil that can befall a nation. Who now doubts that the war of the rebellion, terrible as it was in its effusion of blood, and spread of misery, was Providentially designed to free us from slavery and educate us to a higher standard of national excellence. So if war comes from our Cuban complications, we can already prognosticate some of the compensations that will follow.

In this rapid review, we have merely touched upon general and salient points. We know that there are narrower and more personal thoughts, and those that may seem to us, as individuals, most important of all. In the quiet hours of this day sorrowful thoughts will come to many. Fortunes are gone—the fruits of a long lifetime of labor. The very home in which some fondly hoped to close their days must give way to a plainer home and fewer comforts. Others have struggled with sickness and suffering; still others have had death come and take their fairest and best. How full the year has been of disappointments and sorrows! How deeply its trials have stung, and how heavy were its blows! Kind reader, we have spoken to you of business and politics, have urged you to duty as citizens, and warned you of dangers as men. All the thronging issues of our swift and varied life have been dwelt upon in these columns. Shall we not be plain in speaking words suitable to this day? We say this:

You will find, in that practical recognition of a Divine Providence, of which you have been taught—in childhood, manhood, age—a compensation for all your losses, trials, sorrows. What has been the ultimate thought of all your struggles and efforts? Was it not a calm and cheerful, a happy old age, or an easy and peaceful death? Have you been so long in life, and failed to learn that it is surely within the province and power of that Providence to meet your needs, and respond in blessing to the highest aspirations of your nature? Are you not reverently familiar with him? If not, the lesson to you, of this thronged year, is that of the importance of seeking through a higher power, what you have failed in reaching by your own puny efforts.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It turns out just as we anticipated. All kinds of effort are being made to shift responsibility in relation to the Water Extension Bonds. We think the whole affair plain enough. The Water Commission is the only body that was created by Councils, and charged with power and responsibility in the premises. The Secretary was chosen by the Commission, without referring to Councils. The office was created by Councils, but the incumbent by the Commission. Hence this part of the responsibility is clear. As to the Nation Trust Company, if the cashier of that institution is responsible for the bonds, as cashier, the institution is responsible. If the bonds were sold for the Trust Company, and not for Mr. Grier personally, and if those unsold were hypothecated for the Trust Company's liabilities, it is clearly responsible. More than this—if this hypothecation was made for the Trust Company's debts—there is *criminal* responsibility somewhere —either the Cashier, Directors, or whoever were parties to this transaction. It was a misuse of city securities, equivalent to theft.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is exceedingly gratifying to find so general and hearty an acquiescence in the provisions of the new Constitution, by the great masses of the people who have examined the subject. I have the most perfect confidence that the work of the Convention will grow in favor the more it is considered and understood. It is highly creditable to the Convention that those opposed to reform have been able to interpose so few objections, and none that cannot be easily and satisfactorily answered.

One objection I have heard is, that the increase in the number of members of the General Assembly will involve a large outlay in the erection of a new Capitol. There is nothing in this. The Senate chamber is ample in its proportions for that body, and the Hall of the House of Representatives can easily be enlarged by the extension of the south wing at an expense of some forty or fifty thousand dollars, unless it is thought best to build a new Capitol at once. There is great need of new public buildings at Harrisburg, and their erection connot be long delayed, as the accommodations for the State Government are meagre indeed. This great and rich Commonwealth should have capitol buildings equal to any of her sister States, while at the present time she is far behind most of them. But if it is thought best to defer this work until the public debt is paid, or to any future day, there will be no difficulty in providing for the House of Representatives in the way above indicated at a very small expense.

Another objection which has been pressed with some pertinacity by persons who would gladly defeat the new Constitution, because they see that under it their power to control the Legislature and increase their own emoluments and influence will be gone, is that the new instrument reinstates the tax on real estate. The provision, they say, is found in the first and second sections of Article 12, on "taxation and finance," which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporative profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than property above enumerated, shall be void.

When the scope and meaning of the above sections are fairly considered, it will be seen that they neither repeal nor impose taxes of any kind. They merely lay down the principles which shall in the future guide and control the General Assembly in levying taxes. First, all taxes "shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects." If a tax is laid upon real estate for State purposes, it shall be uniform throughout the State; or for county purposes, it shall be uniform throughout the county; or for city purposes, it shall be uniform throughout the city for general city purposes. So of any other subject of taxation, as of railroads, or private corporations, or banks, etc. Wherever there is a general or local tax, it shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Is not this just?

The next provision in the first section is, that all these taxes shall be levied and collected under general laws. That is, that there shall not be one mode of levying and collecting taxes in one county, or city, or borough, or school district, and a different one in others, but that all tax laws shall be general and uniform in their operation. This does not mean that there shall be as high a tax in one county, or city, or borough, or school district as in another. This may not be needed. But that this shall be the same class of subjects liable to taxation, and the amount of tax may be graduated by the local authorities to the wants of the municipality. Neither does it mean that the State may have one class of subjects of taxation, and the county another, and the city another. The State may reserve to itself a certain class of subjects, and relieve real estate, as it does now, while it may give to counties the power to tax real estate, and to cities and boroughs certain municipal taxes not granted to counties. All these questions are left to the discretion of the Legislature, subject to the simple provisions, that laws for levying taxes shall be general, that is, applicable to all cities where cities are concerned, to all counties where counties are concerned, and so on to all other municipalities or boards having the power of taxation; and that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects.

Then comes in the question of exemption. Having provided that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects, without the exemptions provided in the concluding portion of the section, the Legislature could not provide for taxing real estate without taxing public property, churches, etc. It was thought by the Convention best to leave to the Legislature the power to exempt such property from the operations of the section, if it was thought best to do so. This concludes all that is in the first section.

The second section of the schedule provides "that all laws in force in this Commonwealth, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent herewith, shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted." Therefore, all laws in relation to taxation, not inconsistent with the Constitution, will remain as heretofore. Any property now exempt by special laws, contrary to the provisions of section 1, will be subject to taxation. There is no law now in existence in this State taxing real estate for State purposes, and the new Constitution cannot and did not enact a law for such a purpose. It never entered into the thought of the Convention. Real estate is not exempted from a tax for State purposes. There is no law taxing it for that purpose. Corporations are not now taxed for county and city purposes; there is no law taxing them for such purposes. It would be just as proper to say that they would have to be taxed hereafter for city and county purposes, under the new Constitution, as that real estate would have to be taxed for State purposes. Nothing of the kind is meant or can be inferred from the sections above quoted. The exemptions refer solely to those mentioned in the sections themselves.

The second section was hardly needed at all, but it was intended to prevent an evil which had been growing in the State for many years, that of passing special exemption laws for special cases, through which a vast amount of taxable property was exempted from all taxes whatever—State, county and municipal. It has reference solely to the provision in the latter part of the first section in reference to exempting public property, churches, etc. It says that "all laws exempting property from taxation, *other than the property above enumerated*, shall be void. The meaning is entirely clear, that if the Legislature shall pass a law to tax any class of subjects, that tax shall be uniform on that class, without any exemption whatever except as enumerated. It has nothing whatever to do with the State tax on real estate. That was not an exemption; it was a simple repeal of a tax, and the Legislature, under the new Constitution, can restore it or not, as to its wisdom seems best.

I have dwelt on this subject longer than you may have patience to permit, because it has most unjustly been made use of to prejudice a large class of good citizens against the new Constitution, by men who know better. If I do not weary you I may write again, but a hint will suffice if I am trespassing too much on your columns.

D. D. N. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, November 25, 1873.

PERSONAL.

SANTA CRUZ, the priest who was so noted as a Carlist leader, but was threatened with death for insubordination, and fled, is on the Spanish frontier, and for the present is leading a quiet life.

THE fillibuster Ryan was not a patriot, but a contractor. It is now ascertained that he was to receive $20,000 in gold for the safe delivery of the arms and recruits carried by the Virginius, on the coast of Cuba. The more we learn about the characters and motives of the men engaged in the ill-starred expedition, the less inspiring the subject becomes.

A TAMA county (Iowa) girl of 19 summers, has, with her own hand, during the past season, raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 heads of cabbage, 100 bushels of onions, and calculates on netting $500. Some impecunious and lazy Eastern youth, who has only been able to raise a feeble moustache during his life, will probably "go West" and marry this amazing heroine.

To show that the Emperor William has long held the sentiment expressed in his late reply to the Pope's letter, it is now published that, when in Constance, Switzerland, two years ago, he said: "I have entered on the inheritance of the old Emperors, but I will never head a Pope's horse by the bridle." While the Emperor spoke he was in the council hall and looking at a fresco painting of a triumphal procession, in which the Emperor Sigismund is represented as leading Pope Martin's horse.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is reported to have said in a recent conversation, "I have made my last political speech before the people, and I am glad of it. The pleasure of pursuing my private concerns as a citizen is exceedingly grateful to my feelings, more so than you can conceive. I went early into politics. I might have been elected to Congress at twenty-four; had my age allowed I should have been. I have been nine years at Washington, and know all about it. I have fought my battles as I conceived to be right. But all the old issues have passed away, and peaceforth new ones will arise. And upon the new questions a new set of men will be demanded by the people. Some old politicians try to force themselves into notice after their day has gone by, but it is very unwise. Parties will be changed in effect, but not in name perhaps. The Democratic party will liberalize its organization; and if it is done wisely, so as to unite the elements of disaffection against the present order, they may be able to elect a President. The name need not necessarily be changed, but the party must be essentially a new one."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE law court at Cassel has sentenced a Lutheran clergyman to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for asserting from the pulpit that, by the new ecclesiastical laws, Government has banished religion from the schools.

DURING the quarter ending the 31st of March, the births in Ireland numbered 38,885, the deaths 30,883, and the emigrants 12,726. This shows that the population of the country is decreasing at the rate of 19,000 per annum.

IN English Warwickshire, and in some of the abutting districts of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, fresh outbreaks of the cattle disease are recorded; and many farmers have lost heavily through the frequent necessity of destroying animals affected by the direful pest.

A FEMALE Saviour is creating a prodigious sensation in the Southern part of the Russian Empire. She claims to be the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex, in the same way that Christ died for the salvation of man. She professes to be able to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and raise the dead.

IT is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish treasury has agreed to pay twenty-two per cent. interest and two per cent. commission to the Credit Mobilier for the advance of £4,000,000. The International Commission on the Suez Canal Tonnage question has resolved that the best plan for determining the gross tonnage measurement is the Monson system, adopted by the English merchant shipping act of 1854.

IN the convent garden at Santa Sabina, on the Aventine, is the father of all the European orange trees, planted by the hand of Saint Dominio from seeds brought by his disciples from China. This patriarchial tree, notwithstanding its six centuries, put forth tiny shoots from its old trunk so lately as 1840 and 1870. It is hoped that this very venerable tree may not suffer from the ignorance of innovators.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A STATE Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized at Camden, N. J.

THE stock firm of J. B. Hunter & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., failed on Monday for $180,000.

IN Providence, R. I., recently, a runaway horse caused the upsetting of a hearse. The coffin was broken open by the fall, and the corpse rolled into the gutter.

CHAS. T. SHERMAN, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of December, and Martin Walker, formerly member of Congress, has been appointed.

AMONG the passengers by the Bark Jasper, which sails for Liberia the latter part of the present week, will be several colored men from the South, who are assisted by the American Colonization Society.

IN a quarrel between two cartmen, James McHale and Martin Dufficey, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, the latter was horribly cut and mangled by a knife in the hands of the former, and will undoubtedly die from his wounds.

A COUPLE of ingenious little boys at St. Cloud, Minn., lately amused themselves by filling a schoolmate's mouth with snow and tying a handkerchief round his jaws to keep them shut, and the Coroner's jury could scarcely agree whether to call it choking or drowning.

THE plasterers of Brooklyn have struck to force the employers to guarantee four dollars per day during the winter, which they generally refused. The President of the Plasterers' Union was arrested on a charge of threatening non-Union men who are working.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN left Chicago for Washington last Tuesday night. It is understood he goes in obedience to an official summons to confer in regard to military affairs. In case of war with Spain, Gen. Sheridan would have the chief command in the field.

THE anniversary of the massacre of the medical students of the University of Havana, which took place three years ago, will be suitably observed in the Church of Santiago de Cuba, in New York, to-day. The massacre of men seized on board the Virginius will be also commemorated.

A CONVENTION of the colored men of Kentucky met at Frankfort on Tuesday and appointed delegates to the National Convention of their color, which assembles at Washington, December 9th. Many resolutions of an independent character were passed, among them one asserting their right to an equal division of the offices with the white portion of the Republican party, and if not granted, they would act with any party in the future which would best secure that recognition. They also assert their right to sit as jurymen.

J. P. DUNN and a young man named Clark called at the house of a farmer named Mercer, about seven miles from Lexington, Mo., on Monday evening, and commenced insulting the ladies of the house. Mercer and his son-in-law remonstrated and were assaulted and badly beaten. In the melee, Mercer and his son-in-law obtained possession of a shot gun and musket, and fired upon their assailants. Clark was killed almost instantly, and Dunn died during the night. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

THE SHOEMAKER'S LAMENT.

Punch says he has observed that the unfortunate man's friends live a long way off.

Alas! my last has gone at last,
It was the last I had;
I kept it to the very last—
To lose it makes me sad.

And all my awls have vanished too;
My findings none can find;
My old work bench is split in two;
And I've no knives to grind.

My whetstone's broke, my hammer's lost,
My pegs have all pegged out;
My stock is gone—sold out at cost;
My trees are up the spout.

My lapstone's left out in the cold,
My tub lent to a friend,
And I myself am growing old,
And waxing near my end.

But when I'm gone and buried deep
Besides some grassy knoll,
I hope some upper world will keep
Possession of my sole.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. No part withdrawn, unless notice has been given, January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Dr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Grimaud, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dewees, F. Hahn, L. Pollock, Jr., Josiah Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

Two cases of the finest Toilet ever brought to the city; also entirely new styles Bay Rum and Cologne Sets, large and small, of every color and the best qualities. Fine Perfume Cases. Fine Imported Perfumes of every description. The new Imported Face Powder, Saunder's KALODERMINE.

Persons wishing anything in Family or Patent Medicine line, or any of the above named articles will find it much to their advantage to go to

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

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Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
nov5-MWF

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield Stree

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a Right of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED
For sale by
Sept. 24: 1872 J. B. CANFIELD,
119 Water street

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 390 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, dizziness, sensation, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally consumption, loss of sexual desire, impotency, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, all forms) cooping of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated the system.
R. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
300 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage, diseases, &c., chapter, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
oct7-d&8 208 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders out of our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
no8:22-MTH-82 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

LOW PRICES, LOW PRICES.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

We offer our Customers all the advantages of the great New York CASH Dry Goods sales of the past week.

BLANKETS,
White and colored, Eastern and Country make.

COVERLETS,
Quilts and Comfortables,
The various sizes and weights.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Also CLOAKS and SACQUES, an immense stock.

PRINTS
Good Dark Style, at 4½c; the very best Prints, new Designs, seasonable, 8½c.

Waterproofs,
All colors, superior quality, as low as 70 and 75c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
Window Lace, Window Shades and Fixtures.

Housekeeping Goods
Of all kinds, in very large supply.

128 B. & B. 128.

BARGAINS.

COME!

ONE CASE
Genuine Blue Waterproof
At $1.25, the $1.62½ quality.

WE ARE SELLING THE
Greatest Bargains
IN
BLACK ALPACAS
At 35 and 50 Cents
Shown in this market for years. Call and be convinced. Our Stock in each Department is daily replenished with Goods at

"PANIC PRICES"
From the Eastern Markets.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT
MEANS BUSINESS,
And those who will favor us with a call we will guarantee to amply repay.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, BLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clyman streets, Ninth avenue, second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. C. & Y. R. Depot, Sewickley.
Orders sent at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, Rogers & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Parke, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Bull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. A. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
☞Particular attention given to filling orders for the Shorestral. jy19

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in the Best Family
COAL,
NUT C AL AND SLACK.
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA
Prompt attention given to fill ng orders. au26

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

Having concluded to close out our entire stock of Goods, we will offer for the
NEXT THIRTY DAYS!
Dry Goods at prices that will suit the present times. These Goods are no old stock, but have arrived in our store within the last sixty days, and cost more than we are offering them at.

READ OUR PRICE LIST:

Barred Flannel, sold at	37 1-2c at 25c
Colored Alpaca Poplin, sold at	45c at 25c
Striped Alpaca, sold at	25c at 20c
Black Alpaca, sold at	45c at 35c
Black Alpaca, sold at	60c at 45c
Black Waterproof, sold at	$1.25 at 85c
Striped Silks, sold at	$1.25 at 90c
Felt Skirts, sold at	$2.00 at $1.25
Best Waterproof, sold at	$1.75 at $1.25
Best Standard Prints at	10c

Winter Shawls at Less than Cost,
Of which we have a good selection to choose from. Also, WINTER CLOAKS, ready-made, are offered for less than you can buy the material they are made from. We call special attention of the ladies to our stock of BLACK SILKS, and offer them at less than they are now selling by wholesale in Eastern markets.
We bespeak the attention of those who want good Goods of the latest style and patterns to this GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND MARKET STREET.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Wholesale Exclusively.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST GOODS.
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Allegheny Barred Flannels, Blanket and Yarns. Bradley's and other makes at Mill price.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
239 and 241 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES, LOW PRICES.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers
Sash Ribbons,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Ostrich Plumes,
Pompons, Tips,
Millinery Goods,
Ladies' Hosiery,
Gents' Hosiery,
Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' Gloves,
Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Neck Ruching,
Guipure Laces,
Yak Laces,
Fringes and Gimps,
Country Yarns,
Fancy Yarns,
White Corsets,
Colored Corsets,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Underwear,
Gents' Underwear,
Gents' White Shirts,
Gents' Colored Shirts,
Ladies' Ties,
Gents' Ties,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Embroideries,
&c., &c,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 25, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the OHIO STREET SEWER, from Arch street to West Diamond street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 26th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the truth of the publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office with any such title, and no office shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their terms of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for a term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two bodies of the General Assembly by notice not less than sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of this State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State) and shall reside in their respective districts during their continuance in office.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except that of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States of this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation, whether for services for attendance upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall choose one of its members as speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more times the ratio of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each such ratio, and an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain fourfifths of the ratio. Counties adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the last preceding United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county hereafter formed shall have at least one representative. Every city containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto, shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall revive or amend, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts;

Changing the names of persons and places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, elections or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of the debts or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track, nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or from any appropriation made by any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, in interest on the public debt, and for public schools all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for the injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe, for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any railroad or other corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall directly, or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any corrupt conduct in the practice or solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony. Any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House, of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, an Attorney General, during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 9. In case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the elective for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, in which cases no pardon is granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President pro tempore of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and, when required, lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to mines and mining, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphan's courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors at large. They shall, at the time they hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and the judge whose commission first expires shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their office, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties, and shall have such original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of this Commonwealth, as may be given by law. Its process shall extend into every county within the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed, in the counties which they now respectively include, and in other judicial district organized for said counties.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and have one president and two associate judges, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than forty thousand shall be formed into convenient judicial districts, and the General Assembly may provide for the appointment of additional law judges for the same, and for the regulation of the circuits on which they shall preside. The law judges shall reside in the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, and all such changes as may be made by the Constitution or by law, shall be vested in Philadelphia vested in four and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges in Philadelphia and two in Allegheny, who shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, and over which the judges learned in the law shall preside as follows: In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the particular court in which each of the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have cognizance thereof, and shall retain the same, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 8. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, an Attorney General, during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 9. In case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the elective for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, in which cases no pardon is granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

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SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and, when required, lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

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ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphan's courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors at large. They shall, at the time they hold their offices for the term of twenty-

HOME NEWS.

THE GAZETTE will not be published to-morrow (Friday) morning, in order that everybody connected with the establishment may have an opportunity, to-day (Thursday), in compliance with the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, "to meet in their respective places of worship, to return thanks to Almighty God for the manifold mercies He has vouchsafed to us during the past year, and to implore a continuance of His favor;" and also to enjoy a good Thanksgiving dinner.

Struck by a Train.

A man, whose name could not be learned, was killed on yesterday, at Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while walking the track, by being struck by the locomotive of a freight train.

Thirty-seventh Ward Primaries.

The Republicans of the Thirty-seventh ward, or that part of Wilkins township recently annexed to the city, are requested to meet in the public school house, in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday afternoon next, at four o'clock, to nominate candidates for Councils and ward offices. The balloting will take place between the hours of four and six o'clock.

Another Rumor Exploded.

Another baseless rumor has been in circulation to the effect that George R. Hill & Co., the well known bankers of Fourth avenue, had suspended payment. Such, we are happy to state, authoritatively, is not the case. The stability of the institution was never better than at present, and the rumor in regard to its being affected by the hard times was not afloat by persons uninterested in the bank. Yesterday and the day before every demand was promptly met, and to-day addition of the institution is better this week than at any time since the commencement of the panic.

Person Application.

It is said that an application is to be made to Governor Hartranft for the pardon of Thos. Keener, who was convicted in 1866, at the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of murder, felonious assault, and robbery. He was sentenced to twenty-nine years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Keener, it will be recollected, while out upon a drunken spree with a companion on the 8th of December, 1865, fired his revolver indiscriminately in Hayti, and shot Mrs. Mary Johnson, a highly respectable colored woman. On the following New Years day he was arrested by Alderman Butler for highway robbery at East Liberty, and on the day for the hearing in the case it transpired that an Irishman, who had also been fired at and shot on the morning of the 8th of December, by Keener, died. Information for murder was made against him, and he was tried and convicted of all the charges. The Court sentenced him to twelve years for murder, ten years on two indictments for felonious assault, and seven years for robbery —in all twenty-nine years.

How Armstrong County Witnesses are Attached in Allegheny.

A man named Hundredmark, on yesterday arrested in Allegheny by a man named W. Ammons, on an attachment issued out of the Quarter Sessions Court of Armstrong county for contempt. Henry Hundredmark is the prosecutor in a larceny case at Kittanning, brought a suit for larceny against Ammon's sister in the Quarter Sessions Court at Kittanning. Ammons was subpœna as a witness, but the subpœna was served on him in Allegheny city, and he failed to obey it. An attachment was issued and the prosecutor in the case deputed by the sheriff to serve it. Ammons was taken to the Allegheny lock up, where hand cuffs were put on him and he was thus taken to Armstrong county. As there is no law compelling a man to allow himself to be manacled for no crime whatever, or to acknowledge an attachment as witness from a county, there is likely to arise from this case, a very good suit for damages for false arrest.

A Singular Proposition to Aid the Poor.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the following singular anonymous letter sent to the Mayor of that city:

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., November 22, 1873.

To the Mayor and Councils of the City of Philadelphia:

As the season is at hand when the wants of the poor are most urgent, and as fuel is perhaps most prominent on the list of wants, I have contracted for a million of my own enough bituminous coal in the mine to supply your destitute, and all the engines owned by the city, for the residue of this and the next century, only charging for surveying, conveying and other necessary expenses, say three cents per hundred bushels, and this may be paid in ten annual payments, *without interest.*

Location—In Westmoreland county, sixty-five miles east of Pittsburgh, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad. If accepted I will promptly furnish my full name, with good references both here and in Philadelphia. Respectfully G. T. P.

P. S.—I bought most of this land seventeen years ago, without reference to or knowledge of the coal, and I can, therefore, afford &c.

The Coal Run.

Owing to the fact that there is not very much coal on hand the amount going out on the present rise will not be excessively large. The following boats with their tows went out yesterday:

CINCINNATI.	Bushels.
Coal City, 12 barges	138,000
Jos. Walton, 9 barges	105,000
Jos. Stone, 8 barges	92,000
Coal Valley, 8 barges	103,000
Whale, 9 barges	103,000
Geo. Lysle, 7 barges	82,000
Panther, 8 barges and 2 fuel boats	120,000
Little Giant, 7 barges	82,000
LOUISVILLE.	825,000
Enterprise, 12 barges	144,000
Boaz, 6 barges and 5 fuel boats	112,000
NEW ORLEANS.	256,000
Oakland, 8 barges and 4 fuel boats	130,000
Total	1,211,000

The Deaf Mute Entertainment.

This entertainment, pre-announced in the GAZETTE, came off on Tuesday evening, in the Liberty Street School House, Fourth ward, Allegheny. The large hall was completely filled, chiefly by the children of the Third and Fourth ward public schools. A goodly number of adult ladies and gentlemen were present, and many failed to get into the crowded hall. The Rev. Dr. Brown, who devotes nearly his whole time in the interests of this unfortunate class of the community was present, and we think must have been gratified with the success of this effort in aid of the Deaf Mute Home. The lessons and songs, if we may judge by its loud applause at each performance, was thoroughly pleased. About a dozen of subjects, all, of course, pantomimic, were creditably rendered by the Mutes, with interludes of dialogue by the pupils of Miss McCabe, in the Fourth ward school (first precinct). This part of the entertainment was very creditable to the pupils and their musical instructor. We trust that in addition to the proceeds of the sale of tickets there will be a benefit, a result of this entertainment in a wider spread of interest among the people in the laudable work to which Doctor Brown has dedicated his life, to wit: the education and elevation of the Deaf mutes of this vicinity.

DISEASE AND EXPOSURE.

A Homeless Colored Man's Demise.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown colored man, who was found dead in the barn of Mrs. Joseph Coaltart, at Oakland, Twenty-second ward. The deceased came to the place on Tuesday evening, where Mrs. Morrow, an adjoining neighbor, found him when she went to feed a cow. She heard the man groaning in the barn, when she informed her husband, who came in and saw the man, but not him what was the matter. He stated that he was cold, and Mr. Morrow asked him if he was hungry, and he said he was. That gentlemen then went to the house, procured him some hot coffee, and bread and meat. From which the man made a very hearty meal, apparently eating with great relish. A comfortable place was made for him to sleep, as he appeared really sick and destitute. Yesterday morning, on going to the hay-mow, the man was missed, but after searching for some time, he was found imbedded in the hay, dead. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease and exposure. The deceased had nothing on his person by which he could be identified. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, and had evidently been crazy, as in his pockets was found a queer collection of old buttons, rags, nails, papers, rusty old needles and other useless articles too numerous to mention.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

THE Baptist churches of the two cities will assemble for Thanksgiving services to-day, at the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny. Revs. Thomas, Weyburn and others will preach to the congregation. An interesting time may be expected.

THE FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Pittsburgh, the Sandusky street and Nixon street churches, Allegheny, will hold union services this morning in the Sandusky street Church. Services will be given at 10:30 A. M., when a sermon will be delivered by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D.

A NOTABLE and worthy feature of the Thanksgiving service at Christ M. E. church, Penn street, Rev. Vernon pastor, will be the taking of a collection for the benefit of those in destitute circumstances. What more fitting time to do good to the poor than on this day of thanks? Services at 10½ A. M.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be observed to-day by the First, Second and Third U. P. churches, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. R. J. Wolf, and favorably and widely known as an able pulpit orator, and doubtless will attract a large audience. Service, will commence at 10½ A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES will be held in St. Peter's Church, corner Grant and Diamond streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M. with communion. A sermon appropriate to the day will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Spalding. A collection for the poor will be taken up. The music will be antiphonal between the quartette and Sunday-school choirs. All are invited to attend, and unite in praising God for his great mercies and benefits to us.

THE annual meeting of the Sabbath Schools of the U. P. and R. P. churches, will take place this afternoon in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue. The teachers and pupils will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Sloan, of the R. P. church, and Revs. Witherspoon and Gailly, of the U. P. church. From the well-known character and ability of the speakers, we predict a large audience. These meetings have heretofore been instructive, and we are sure the meeting to be held to-morrow will not be behind its predecessors. Services promptly at 2 P. M.

THE CITY'S CASH AND BONDS.

Meeting of the Finance Committee—Mr. Burgwin's Opinion in Regard to the Transaction with the Nation Trust Co.

The Finance Committee of Councils held two meetings yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Controller. As a matter of course the question for consideration was the bonds and cash of the Water Commission placed with the now suspended Nation Trust Company. Owing to the fact that the session was secret no detail ed statement can be given of the proceedings, but we understand that arrangements were made to have laid before the committee all the information that can possibly be obtained in relation to the transactions with the Nation Trust Co., and the condition of its accounts concerning the bonds. The counsel for the bank, the City Solicitor, and the Water Commission also met with the committee.

In a published interview yesterday Mr. Burgwin is reported as having stated, in regard to his connection with the Water Commission, that he was placed on it against his inclination and protestation, and that owing to both sickness and absence he was unable to attend all of its meetings. Concerning its dealings with the Nation Trust Co. he never knew about them until Monday last, and never knew there was a Nation Trust Co. in existence.

"Rep—If Mr. Ross cannot show that he was authorized to deposit that money in the Nation Trust Company, by some of the water commissioners, he is guilty of embezzlement."

"Mr. Burgwin—Mr. Ross is guilty of embezzlement in either case. If members of the Commission connived at this act they were *particeps criminus* but that does not relieve Mr. Ross. Let me state to you, here, Mr. Ross was guilty. When Mr. Carroll received checks from Philadelphia for bonds sold by Townsend, Wheeler & Co., he handed them to Mr. Ross, whose duty it was to have at once deposited them in the city treasury. Instead, he took them to the Nation Trust Company, where he had no more right to place them than in his own pocket. But let us pass over this May deposit, and see what Mr. Ross has done since. On October 17th Mr. Ross obtained from Mr. McGowan $68,000 of bonds; on October 25th he got $254,000 worth. This he got without authority of the commission and he gave no receipt for a cent of it. He placed it all, without consulting anybody, so far as I, a member of the commission, knew, in the Nation Trust Company, and the bank hypothecated it in Philadelphia. If that is not clear embezzlement I do not know what is Mr. McGowan's position?"

Mr. Burgwin went on to state that from Oct. 25th until last Monday, Mr. McGowan held no receipts for the bonds delivered by him to Mr. Ross but on Monday morning, at a meeting of the Water Commission, the members present were induced to give Mr. McGowan a receipt for the bonds drawn by Mr. Ross in October. Giving his theory of the operations of Mr. Ross, Mr. Burgwin said that "Mr. Ross, having been lodged by certain stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to deposit temporarily to that bank found himself caught in meshes from which he could not escape. The panic caught him with over $200,000 of the Commissioners' money in that bank. Frightened and not knowing what to do he was told by the bank people that he would lose all he had put in unless he helped the bank from breaking. This he could only do by paying in money. So he was induced to put in the $254,000 already in. He lost both, and that is all there is of it. Whether others are implicated I do not know. I only want to clear my skirts. To that end I demand that the Finance Committee shall sift the matter to the bottom, and whoever is guilty besides Mr. Ross, let their shoulders bear the blame."

Besides the amount of money belonging to the city in the Nation Trust Co.'s bank, the county has $155,000 there, but in addition to the individual liability of the stockholders, the county has additional security in the sum of $200,000 from outside citizens. The Controller appears to be satisfied that the money is safe, so he manifests no anxiety in regard to it.

A PERAMBULATING PASS DEALER.

How He Came to Grief—The Difference Between Dallas and Collins—A Man Who Possesses a Forty Railroad Passes Under Forty Different Names—How One Too Many "Trades" May Get a Man Into Trouble.

On Tuesday a stranger, apparently a very green looking countryman, walked into the Union Depot, and commenced to talk to a young man who was seated there waiting for some of the ticket offices to open. The conversation led to questioning the young man as to where he was going. "To Baltimore," answered he. "Oh," said the stranger. "Are you going to-day?" "Yes, sir," replied the young man. "Well, sir," said the sedate appearing individual, "I can get you a pass there and return for a few dollars." The young man studied a few minutes and acquiesced, and then inquired of Officer Wilson of the Union Depot, if that would be all straight. The officer told him the pass might be all right, but he doubted the legality of the transaction, but he told him to get the pass and wait developments, and also to get other propositions if he would make them. On Tuesday Mr. Pitcairn was not to be found in his office, and the young man who professed to be very anxious to go to Baltimore was told that he might get a pass to Baltimore, by way of Cumberland and Connellsville. To this the young man consented, and the Connellsville people were notified that an application for a pass would be made by the party, giving his description. Accordingly the man yesterday morning made his appearance before Mr. Hough with a forged letter from Mendez Cohen, Esq., the President of the road, and the pass was given, to only to Cumberland, as Mr. H. pretended he could give one no further. This the man took and sold to the young man for two dollars. In the meantime Mr. Pitcairn had also been notified of the party and his representations. After the Connellsville pass was sold, the young man still wanted one to Baltimore. The enterprising pass getter then showed him a letter and told him to see how easy it was to get a pass. He then found Mr. Pitcairn, procured a pass, and sold it to the young man for five dollars. He then offered to sell him a letter that would procure him a pass anywhere for thirty dollars. The young man claimed to be impecunious, and said that he had no money, but that he had a brother who wanted to go to Cincinnati. He offered to procure a pass there and return for five dollars. This concluded the transactions, and Officer Wilson, who had been on the alert all the time, walked up to him and took him into custody. He was taken before Alderman Taylor, where H. M. Butler, Esq., the Depot Master at the Union Depot, and Samuel C. Hough, Esq., the General Passenger Agent of the Connellsville Railroad, made information against him charging him with obtaining passes under false pretences and forgery. He was held in $2,000 on each charge for Court, he waiving a hearing. It seems that this man must have been a long time in the business. When arrested he gave his name as T. A. Fie'd, and at the Central Hotel he registered as M. Collins, Kansas. After taking him before Alderman he was searched. On his person was found several bottles of different kinds of ink, about forty passes on nearly all the different roads from Maine to California. In a neat little box he had about three hundred and twenty blank passes to different Superintendents of nearly all the roads, requesting reciprocating passes for Conductor ——. Besides these he had about forty neatly folded, addressed envelopes addressed, and all they lacked was dating. These he had ready for emergencies. How he procured them is a mystery. It seems that the letters he presented to both to Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Hough must have been written within the two days. Every pass he had in his possession bears a different name. He took his arrest very hard, and he said to the officer that the only man he was afraid of was Mr. Cohen. He is in jail. There will be a large number of other informations made against him.

A MAMMOTH DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Goods at Wonderfully Cheap Rates—Prices Lower than Ever—Every Department Entirely Novel—Rich Choice Styles.

Although there have been bank suspensions and financial troubles in times gone by, yet perhaps the present monetary stringency is without parallel as to its effect in the shrinkage of values and the reduction of prices in the luxuries and necessaries of life. And of all commodities suffering in this respect, dry goods of all descriptions seem to have received the "unkindest cut of all." A practical illustration of this fact was afforded us yesterday by a stroll through the extensive and magnificent Dry Goods House of Messrs. A. W. Erwin & Co., Nos. 172 & 174 Federal street, Allegheny. On entering the establishment our first impressions were those of wonder and astonishment, at the great variety and profusion of goods to be seen on every hand, and the active hurrying to and fro of so many salesmen for the purpose of supplying the great crowd of customers that thronged the store. The business activity manifested being so much different from what we should have expected in dull times, we began an investigation for the purpose of discovering to what special causes it might be attributed. The mystery was unraveled when we found how unusually full and complete is the stock in every department, how excellent in quality and how extremely low in price, ruling on an average at least thirty or thirty-five per cent. lower than the same quality of goods have been sold within two years. This explains why this house has suffered no loss of sales on account of the present panic, but on the contrary have increased their sales one third over the same season for last year. A great variety of choicest colors, of prints, chintzes, and ginghams, new in design and seasonable in texture and color, very purchased at panic and bankrupt prices, and are sold at half the usual rates for such goods. Alpacas, of which they make a speciality, and of which they have an immense assortment of superlatively fine qualities and of high lustre, are being sold at a decided reduction from former rates. In the line of furs, the Messrs. Erwin & Co. do the largest business of any other house in the City of Allegheny, having a large and elegantly assorted stock, comprising all qualities and prices, which they guarantee to sell at prices twenty-five per cent. less than dollar rates. Their unusually large assortment comprises among others, Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Martin, Lynx, Seal, &c., in Muffs, Collars, Scarfs, Cuffs, Boas, &c. They have a very extensive trade in woolen goods, barred dress flannels &c., which is easily accounted for when we state that extra choice and heavy flannels that formerly sold for forty cents, now sell for twenty-five, and Canton flannels now sell for twelve cents that usually brought sixteen cents. Waterproofs of a very superior quality at about one-half the old rates for such goods. But why enumerate, since enough has been said to show that the inducements which attract such crowds to their establishment are neither fabulous nor delusive, but that they are daily receiving new goods, bought since the late depression in the East, at genuine panic prices, which having been bought for cash must be sold for cash, and at a figure to suit the purses of all. To be convinced of the cheapness of their goods and to appreciate their quality, call and examine their Black Silk, Cashmeres, Poplins, Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Shawls, Cloakings, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which are all priced to suit with the changed condition of the money of the times.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Jottings of Passing Events.

....Thanksgiving day.

....Remember the poor to-day.

....The twilight luminaries will not radiate to-day.

....The Beaver Water Works have been completed.

....The mortality among turkeys yesterday was fearful.

....There is a good prospect in store for doctors to-morrow.

....Lincoln Fire Company of Ninth ward, Allegheny, go into service to-day.

....The postoffice will remain open this morning from nine to ten o'clock only.

....Both the Fire Department and Duquesne Greys will be out on parade to-day.

....Nick" Miller has been discharged on his own recognizance by the Allegheny Mayor.

....Sheriff Hare yesterday presented a turkey to each of his deputies to celebrate Thanksgiving day with.

....Notwithstanding the printers' strike Tom Dicus is happy. It is the first one. A girl. Thanks will be given to day.

....Washington Osmond retired for six months to Claremont yesterday, to vagrate in Allegheny no more for that period.

....Mrs. Elizabeth Natcher, an old lady eighty years of age, and who has for a long time resided on the South Side, died yesterday morning.

....Turkeys are not near so plenty this year as they were last. This is a conductor's theory, who manages to run an accommodation train on one of our railroads.

....The Millvale fire company of some sixty members, a volunteer organization, with their handsome engine and hose carriage, will parade in that borough to-day.

....Duck" Flynn is held on the combined charges of aggravated assault and battery and attempted robbery, preferred by A. J. Duffy. He will have a hearing on Friday.

....Chas. Ross was committed to jail yesterday, in default of bail, by Alderman Kreham, on a charge of having embezzled $500 from Stephen Strunz, whose agent it is alleged he was.

....The Republicans of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at the school house of said ward, on Saturday evening, November 29, for the purpose of nominating city and ward officers.

....In default of one thousand dollars bail, Alderman Succop committed Joseph Brubaker to jail for trial, on a charge of having deserted his wife Eliza, and refusing to contribute anything to her support.

....The employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Rolling Mills at Cumberland, Md., have been induced to give the reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages, and the company announce that the works will be closed for the winter.

....On Monday next Hon. Thomas Ewing, President Judge elect of the District Court, and Hon. J. W. F. White, Associate Judge elect, will be sworn into office by Judge Hampton, and will enter immediately upon the discharge of their duties.

....George W. Stape, who was arrested on Tuesday evening by Detective Meesner, will be sent to Cumberland to-day, as he is wanted there on a charge of horse stealing. Sheriff Messmore, of Fayette county, would also like to get possession of his "corpus."

....Hugh Scott, a lad in the Allegheny lock-up, whereat idle little boys ought not to be on Thanksgiving day, charged with breaking into a school house and stealing twenty-five tickets to the deaf mute entertainment and a pistol from a drawer in Prof. Espy's desk.

....As an offering of thanksgiving, five hundred loaves of bread will be distributed to the poor of the city this morning at nine o'clock from No. 300, Fifth avenue, by Bethel Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W. Certainly a worthy example that others ought to follow.

....Some individual desiring to procure the wherewithal to have a good time on Thanksgiving day, and not being scrupulous as to the means employed in getting it, stole a barrel of whisky from the store of Adler, Rosenburg & Co., on Water street, on Tuesday night.

....Phillip Worst's residence, in Collins Park, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The cause of the conflagration was lighting a fire in the stove with carbon oil, which exploded. Nobody was hurt. The engines could not get to the fire, on account of its out of the way locality.

....The Allegheny Commandery of Knights Templars, will attend the re-union at Steubenville to-day. A large number of Knights from Pittsburgh No. 1 and Tancred No. 48, have signified their intentions to go with Allegheny No. 35 and it is estimated that fully one hundred will be in line.

....A grand gymnastic acrobatic exhibition and ball will be given by the Allegheny Turner's, on Thanksgiving night, at their hall, corner of South Canal and Cherry street, which will be enlivened by the comics of celebrated characters, in Dutch songs and stump speeches. A good time is promised.

....The attention of the members of the Pittsburgh True Blue, O. U. A., No. 20, and sister Lodges, is directed to a notice in another column concerning the funeral of their Bro. Alexander McKee, which takes place to-day at 12 o'clock M. The W. M., Anthony Kennedy, states a full attendance is desired.

....On Friday evening Signor Giovanni O'Dwyer will lecture at C. C. K. Temple corner of Grant and Diamond streets, on "Poetry and Music." His discourse will be illustrated with selections from the best composers. We bespeak a large audience for this distinguished son of the Emerald Isle.

....A public meeting in behalf of the Religious Amendment to the U. S. Constitution will be held on Friday evening, November 28th, in the U. P. Church, corner of Bingham and Fourteenth streets, Birmingham, (Rev. W. M. Colegrove, pastor). Addresses to-day, Dr. Milligan, Mr. Coleman and others. The public is invited.

....Frederick Thorhaven has invented a new way of squaring accounts. Adolph Swantzlyes terday presented him with a bill amounting to $7.50, when, he alleges, that without any further consideration in the same he was promptly kicked out of the house. Thorhaven gave $500 bail to appear at Court and explain.

....The Epizootic, which so afflicted the horses in every part of the country last winter has again made its appearance. In the vicinity of Pleasant Unity, and also at Latrobe, it appears to be in a more severe and fatal form than last year. Horses that had the disease have taken it the second time.—*Greensburg Tribune and Herald.*

....A request was sent to the Mayor and Chief of Police, of this city, yesterday, from Turtle Creek, that police be sent up there, as the striking miners threatened to take out the non-union men, now working there, by force. A dozen of the Connellsville Railroad, made information against, him charging him with obtaining passes under false pretences and forgery. He was held in $2,000 on each charge for Court, he waiving a hearing. It seems that this man must have been a long time in the business. When arrested he gave his name as T. A. Fie'd, and at the Central Hotel he registered as M. Collins, Kansas. After taking him before Alderman he was searched. On his person was found several bottles of different kinds of ink, about forty passes on nearly all the different roads from Maine to California. In a neat little box he had about three hundred and twenty blank passes to different Superintendents of nearly all the roads, requesting reciprocating passes for Conductor ——. Besides these he had about forty neatly folded, addressed envelopes addressed, and all they lacked was dating. These he had ready for emergencies. How he procured them is a mystery. It seems that the letters he presented to both to Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Hough must have been written within the two days. Every pass he had in his possession bears a different name. He took his arrest very hard, and he said to the officer that the only man he was afraid of was Mr. Cohen. He is in jail. There will be a large number of other informations made against him.

....Alexander Hamilton has preferred a charge of false pretense against George Hamilton (no relation) before Alderman McMasters. The complainant alleges that the defendant came to him on yesterday morning, and got twenty-five dollars from him by stating that he had four car loads of oil at the depot on which would be ready orders in fact he had no such collateral. A warrant was issued.

....Yesterday morning Adolph Schmidt, a Dravosburg coal miner, made information before Alderman Krehan, charging two miners named Hugh McBride and Thomas Cooper with aggravated assault and battery. Schmidt alleges that the defendants attacked him in a coal pit, knocked him down and kicked him with their hob nail shoes. The accused were arrested, when Cooper was released on giving bail, and McBride was committed to jail in default of bail.

PERSONAL.

***General Phil. Sheridan passed through the city last evening on his way to Washington from Chicago.

***A. B. Boal, Esq., for a number of years the popular foreman of Totten & Co.'s foundry, has transferred his residence to Portsmouth, Ohio.

How Fortunes Are Made.

Most of the wealthy men of this country have made large fortunes from very small beginnings. Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Daniel Drew, Astor and Stephen Girard, were all very poor men in early life, and only by gradual accumulation of hard earned dollars were they enabled to embark in enterprises which made them millionaires. Such men as Jay Cooke, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk had patrons to assist them on the first rounds of fortune's ladder, to the top of which they rapidly climbed by the aid of shrewdness and audacity. There are yet other men, who, without means of their own, or the power of friends or patrons, have acquired rapid fortunes. Among the latter is Mr. Hart, of Memphis, who drew the first prize in the first Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library; the club at Columbus, Ind., who drew the first prize at the Second Concert, and Mr. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., who drew the $100,000 prize in the last concert on the 8th of July. For the next concert there are twelve thousand cash prizes, and among them are those of $250,000, $100,000, $50,000, and $25,000. Now, the lucky men who are to draw these grand prizes may be poor as Job's turkey to-day, yet within the next three weeks they will realize how fortunes are made, and that, too, without capital or the assistance of patrons.

"Devotional Chimes."

Is a choice collection of new and standard hymns and tunes adapted to all occasions of social worship, family devotions and congregational singing, by Asa Hull, author of "Pilgrim's Harp," "Sparkling Rubies," etc. The book contains more than a hundred of the best known psalm tunes, properly classed according to metre, each tune being accompanied by one, two or three hymns. Then there are about one hundred and twenty spiritual songs, including all the old favorites. Altogether, on the two hundred and forty-eight pages there are about the same number of tunes and nearly four hundred hymns. It is printed in the best style of the celebrated publishing house of Oliver, Ditson & Co, Boston, and for sale by Charlotte Blume, Sixth avenue.

Idle.

At present many persons are out of employment, who might spend their time to their lasting benefit, by attending the day and evening sessions at "Duff's Mercantile College," to acquire a knowledge of book keeping, business forms and usages.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Suggestions of Names for Councils and Ward Officers.

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of Republicans of the Seventh ward was held last evening at the Franklin School House, for the purpose of suggesting names as candidates for Councils and the various ward officers. Charles Jeremy, Esq., was elected Chairman, Joseph A. Butler, Esq., Vice President and Messrs. W. M. Dalgleish and T. P. Whitlen, Secretaries. The following suggestions were then made.

Select Council—(one to nominate) Messrs. John Wilson, David Reed, A. M. Brown and Joseph Ross.

The name of John Wilson was withdrawn, and Mr. Snodgrass offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to John Wilson, Esq., a vote of thanks for the undefatigable and impartial manner in which he has represented us in the Select branch of our City Councils for so many years, and assuring him that we, as citizens of this ward, will ever feel grateful to him for the interest he has shown in our and the city's welfare, and that we feel sorry that his commercial interests compel him to withdraw his name for re-election.

Common Councils—Sami. Mears.

School Directors—(one to nominate) Wm. Simpson, Wm. Floyd, Magnus Pflaum.

Judge of Election—Jas. W. Wilson.

Inspector—James Bonebrake.

Return Inspector—H. L. Mason.

Constable—B. F. Bloomfield.

Assessor—Wm. Fleming.

A resolution was offered to refer to Peter Spreyer, W. J. Logan, John Smith, George Massey, John George.

Board of Revision—Robert Lindsay, J. H. Roush.

Officers for Primary—Judge, John McKee, Inspector, Otis Childs, Return Inspector, E. C. Mathews.

Committee on Printing—Messrs. E. C. Mathews, James Onslow and H. L. Mason.

Primary on Saturday, Nov. 29th, between 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.

TWENTY FIFTH WARD.

At the Republican Suggestive meeting, held Tuesday evening in the Twenty-fifth Ward, the following names were presented:

Select Council—A. D. Clark, J. L. Jordan, J. F. Walters, M. M. Felker, and Nicholas Jones.

Common Council—G. G. Rauhauser, Ernst Rorkast.

School Directors—M. Church, John Sankey, Joseph Fairman, Chas. Sola, Adam Saltzman, Wm. H. Parmar, F. Faulkner, Sr., John Fell, John Mc Kain. Wm. Arnhold, John L. Jordan, J. Banks, Frank Kirk. Chas. Rahe, Peter Reed, C. J. V. Petts.

Assessors—Wm. Walt. Chas. Stoltzenbach, Peter Studenmantel, Wm. Baneroft.

Assistant Assessors—John Sankey, Charles Stolzenbach, A. D. Clark.

Judge of Elections—C. F. Ballowe, Nicholas Jones.

Inspector of Elections—James M. Thomas, M. Studelmantel, Robert Brady.

Return Inspector—Clinton Faulkner, Frank Moore and Thomas Ward.

Constable—Jos. B. Chambers, William J. Miller, J. N. McKibben.

Vigilance Committee for the year:—Jos. Fairman, M. J. Church, N. Jones, I. L. Jordan, M. Burk, P. Reed, W. H. Parmar, C. Stolzenback, Frank Moore, Alex. McCord, Wm. Arnholt, Robt'S. Mercer. The primary elections will be held between four and seven o'clock, P. M., the 29th inst.

TWENTY SIXTH WARD.

Tuesday evening a meeting of Republican voters of the Twenty sixth ward was held at Osmond's Hall, Carson street, to suggest candidates to be voted for at the ensuing primary election on the 29th inst. The following candidates were suggested:

Select Council—Walter Chess, Adam Trautman, Leonard Hahn, Henry Storr, John Kemler, Dr. Arnholt, John Hughes, David Chess, M. Munson.

School Directors.—J. P. Hoerr, J. D. Reed, Geo. Slocum, Geo. L. Fisher, Henry Westerhoff, Chas. Knopp, Chas. Schaun, H. C. Gering, James Penny.

Assessor.—J. W. Jarrett, David Decon.

Judge of Election—David Baldwin, David Shearing.

Inspector.—G. W. Jackson, J. Mc. E. Willock, Wm. Triplet, Theo. Stewart.

Return Inspectors—Wm. Succup, Wm. Triplett, Wm. Danker.

Constable.—H. F. Willock.

The primary election will be held at the school house between 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Ward Executive Committee for first year is as follows: Phillip Hoerr, John Arras, Jas. D. Reed, Leonard Hahn, J. W. Jarrett, George Walker.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

The Republican voters of Mt. Washington, Thirty-second ward, held a meeting Tuesday evening and the following names were suggested as candidates to be voted for at the ensuing primary meeting:

Select Council—C. S. Fetterman, H. Meyers.

Common Council—John Wilbert, Dr. J. P. McCord, George Wallace, A. P. Norton.

School Directors—M. Church, John Sankey, J. Seffel, S. Harper, J. Orr, John W. Johns, Alfred Marland, Andrew Swain, Geo. Kramer, John W. Neely.

Judges of Election—John P. Keaney, Chas. Nevin, Wm. Meutzer.

Inspectors—Wm. Engle, S. Meisner, H. Weise.

Fellows Inspector—Geo. Kramer.

Constable—Adam Wilbert.

Assessor—Geo. Chilwers, Edward Bratt, James Digby.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Gotthold and Eisler, not to be behind the times, offer a grand extra matinee to-day, at which time the beautiful spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" will be presented with all its exquisite and original effects and Miss Thompson, Mr. Gotthold and the company in the cast. Thursday no greater additional inducement could be offered. This evening Miss Thompson will appear in a grand double bill. Go early if you want a seat.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Britain at New York, steamer Olympia at New York, steamer Victoria at New York, steamer Kong Suerre at New York, steamer Weser at Southampton, steamer California at Moville, steamer Spain at Queenstown.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Prompt Cash paid for Wrought Scrap Iron at No. 35 Fayette street, city.

SAMUEL COLVIN & CO.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

PERNICIOUS PURGATIVES.

The brilliant idea of half a century ago that the weak and ailing could be bled, blistered and salivated into a condition of health and vigor is happily exploded; but violent and prolonged purgation is still, to some extent, in vogue. We have imposters who are daring enough to offer to the world, as tonics and restoratives, the most destructive cathartics, unmodified by a single stimulating, soothing or restorative element. Compare these superficial and pernicious purgatives with that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are combined the three great curative elements—a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. The former compels the patient to take the latter, that nature can make no resistance to disease; the latter sustains the strength of the patient, while it restores the suspended functions of the secretory organs and relieves the bowels without exhaustion or pain. It is simply a choice between restoration and prostration.

MARRIED.

SLOAN—GRAY—On Tuesday, November 25th, 1873, at the residence of Homer Wright, No. 5 Gilt Edge Block, Allegheny, Rev. W. N. SLOAN, pastor of Westminster Church, East Liberty, to MISS MARY S. GRAY.

DIED.

CLEMENTS—Wednesday, November 26, at 4:30 A. M., ALICE, only child of John and Hannah Clements, aged 10 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 96 Ross street, to-day, at 2 P. M. o'clock P. M.

SCHWANTZ—On Tuesday, November 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., JOHN SIMON, twin son of John and Margaretha Schwantz, aged 2 year and 3 days.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

NATCHER—Wednesday morning, at 5:45 o'clock, MRS. ELIZABETH NATCHER, aged 80 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John R. Natcher, corner of Thirteenth and Bingham streets, South Side. Remains will be taken to Carlisle for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, November 25th, at 1½ o'clock, KATE, eldest dau. of Mary and Hannah Murray, aged 20 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 56 Twenty-fifth street, South Side, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 1½ o'clock.

LYLE—On Monday morning, November 24th, MARY JANE, wife of Robert Lyle, aged 49 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Thirty-eighth street, between Butler street and Penn avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, November 27, 1873, at half-past 1 o'clock. Services at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, formerly Bloomfield, after which will proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE PITTSBURGH TRUE BLUES, L. O., No. 20, are requested to meet at Red Man's Hall, Diamond Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late BROTHER ALEX. MCKEE, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, sharp. Sister Lodges are invited to attend.

By order of W. M. ANTHONY KENNEDY.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 57 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 247 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

IN THE INTERMENT OF FRIENDS who have died of small-pox or other contagious diseases, you are safe from infection when the bodies are enclosed in CHARLTON'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. Pleasant ROOM at No. 121 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., and examine them.

ISAAC CHARLTON, Undertaker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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